

The Daily New Mexican

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The New Mexican is the oldest newspaper in New Mexico. It is sent to every Postoffice in the Territory and has a large and growing circulation among the intelligent and progressive people of the southwest.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Wanted.—One cent a word each insertion. Local.—Ten cents per line each insertion. Reading Room.—Preferred position.—Twenty-five cents per line each insertion. Displayed.—Two dollars an inch, single column, per month in Daily. One dollar an inch, single column, in either English or Spanish Weekly. Additional prices and particulars given on receipt of copy of matter to be inserted.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27.

General Miles means business.

General Shafter is evidently not all that he is cracked up to be.

The country's Spanish prisoners are well pleased with American rations.

Spain is evidently waiting for a bargain counter advertisement by Uncle Sam.

General Garcia must have been reading the muckwump newspapers published in this country.

Colonel Bryan is on the mend. He made only two speeches all the way on his trip from Omaha to Florida and the people are truly thankful.

Lieutenant Commander Mainwring, of the U. S. S. Gloucester, is all right. He was executive officer of the Maine when she was blown up in Havana harbor and is getting even in great shape.

There is already a fight on between the Ohio and Iowa politicians. Each state has a candidate for governor of Puerto Rico, and to make sure, the Iowa people are pushing a man named Hanna.

The white winged dove of peace is fluttering around and may alight one of these days. In the meantime the more quickly the island of Puerto Rico is placed under American authority, the better.

The Union party in San Miguel county is a great outfit. The name in this instance denotes and describes a little clique that is banded together for the benefit of the members of the gang and to the detriment of the people and tax payers of San Miguel county.

U. S. District Attorney W. B. Childers is about the only Democrat in the territory now holding an important federal office. Being a Gold Democrat and performing his duties ably and impartially, it looks as if he would hold on to the office for some time to come.

At the breaking out of the war Captain Eulate, of the destroyed Spanish cruiser Viscaya, said he had taken the contract to tow the American battleship Iowa to Spain. From present indications it is not believed that Captain Eulate will have an easy time fulfilling the contract.

The Democratic congressional campaign committee sends out word that it expects the Democratic party will carry the next house of representatives by a vast majority and will make great gains all over the country, and especially in New York, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania and also the northwestern states. Great rainbow chasers these be sure.

With the proper sort of a man as a candidate for delegate to the 56th congress, the Republicans will be successful in the coming campaign in this territory. There are factional differences in the Republican ranks in one or two sections of the territory, but these can and will be adjusted by the nomination of the right man as such candidate. It is as certain as anything well can be, that with a sensible and energetic conduct of the coming campaign and with good, clean nominations for the legislature and for county offices, the Republicans will elect a majority of the members of the assembly and carry a majority of the county tickets. This is the situation. The Republican party of the territory should act accordingly.

Geo. L. Wyllis, Retiring Clerk.

The New Mexican is a Republican paper and some of its esteemed contemporaries accuse it of being a hide-bound and bitter organ in politics, and of never having a good word to say for a Democrat. The New Mexican will not stop now to argue this matter, life is too short. It pleads guilty to being a strong Republican paper, of course, but when it comes to being hide-bound, etc., that is a horse of another color. Be that as it may, the New Mexican takes pleasure in saying that the retiring clerk of the Territorial Supreme court, Mr. George L. Wyllis, appointed by a Democratic court and who himself is a consistent and loyal Democrat, made a very good official; that during his three years incumbency of that office he performed its duties very acceptably, having been courteous, gentlemanly, painstaking, careful and honest in every particular. The New Mexican, while it regrets that so good a man as Mr. Wyllis is not a Republican, wishes him a full measure of success in his future career and is sorry to lose Mr. Wyllis, who retires from office with an excellent record, as a resident of Santa Fe.

The New Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Jose D. Sena, who has just been appointed clerk of the Supreme court of the territory, was born in Santa Fe on February 13, 1867. He is the youngest son of the late Major J. D. Sena, and is in every sense of the word a son of Santa Fe, having been raised here and received his primary education in St. Michael's college in this city, afterward attending the Las Vegas Jesuit college, and finishing his collegiate course in the St. Louis university, conducted by the same order. Upon his return to Santa Fe, Mr. Sena was employed by the late Archbishop Lamy and Archbishop Salpointe in the St. Catherine Government Indian school for two years, having charge of that institution. On leaving that position he was private secretary to Governor L. Bradford Prince, deputy Indian office and also for the District court, and more recently chief clerk in the auditor's office under the Hon. Demetrius Perez.

Mr. Sena was twice nominated a candidate for the office of city clerk here on the Republican ticket and also elected a member of the city board of education. In November, 1896, he was a candidate on the Republican ticket of this county for member of the lower house of the 32nd legislative assembly and was elected by a majority of 120 votes. During the session of the assembly he proved himself honest, energetic, hard working, successful and always at work for the best interests of his constituents in this county and of the territory at large.

Since then he has been employed as secretary and translator to the commission for the compilation of the laws of the territory and worked hard and faithfully for many months in that capacity.

He represents the young element of the native citizens of this territory in a very favorable degree. He is a good and staunch Republican, and as his record shows stands well in his party. He is competent and reliable and will perform the duties of the important office to which he has been named to the satisfaction of the court and of the attorneys having business there and the public in general.

The court did a very graceful and proper act in appointing Mr. Sena, and one that will meet with the fullest approval of the people in every section of the territory.

Peace Negotiations.

The intelligence sent out from Washington yesterday, that Spain had begun negotiations for peace through the friendly offices of the French ambassador, was welcome news to the country. It is true the war has not yet lasted six months, but the American people do not care to carry on a losing transaction any longer than they are compelled to. If Spain has been shown the error of her way in the Cuban and Maine matters, and is ready to do what is right by the United States for teaching that lesson, all well and good, but if she is going to play the high and mighty hand in diplomacy, then the sooner hard fighting follows the better.

The terms upon which peace will be concluded are yet to be evolved from the situation. One thing seems certain, and that is the islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico will become possessions of the United States. In regard to the Ladrone and Philippines, there is the question. There is a great difference of opinion in the country as to the best disposition to be made of these islands, but there is also an undoubted and overwhelming sentiment in the country in favor of their permanent retention, but this sentiment may not be so pronounced as to outweigh all other considerations entering into the case. But be that as it may, the people of this country will never consent to the islands being returned to Spain to exercise complete control over them.

The question of indemnity for the expenses of the war will be another knotty one, but it will not stand so much in the way of peace as the disposition of the Philippine islands.

It is asserted that no armistice has been arranged pending the peace negotiations, and considerable activity will prevail in the army and navy of the United States until some understanding is reached regarding hostilities. While peace negotiations have undoubtedly begun, no one need expect the return of the soldiers from the field of glory by the next train. It took a long time to stir up the war, some time to convince Spain that she was waging a hopeless struggle, and it will require probably a longer time to reach terms which will be satisfactory to both nations, unless the United States loses patience and forces the Spaniards to take any kind of terms they can get. In the long run there is some ground for believing that the latter course will be the better to follow.

A CHANCE FOR CADETS.

San Juan County Entitled to An Appointment Each Year at the New Mexico Military Institute.

(San Juan County Index.)
The legislative assembly of New Mexico by an act approved February 13, 1895, provided: "Each county in the territory may, through its county commissioners, by competitive examination, or in some other manner to be determined by said commissioners, appoint one student annually, who shall, without any charge for matriculation or tuition, receive during the year for which such student shall have been appointed, instruction in the regular courses taught in said institution."
The commissioners of each county will therefore have the appointment of one cadet to the N. M. I. We understand that the present entrance requirements are that the student shall be able to "read intelligibly, write legibly and divide whole numbers correctly." The total expenses of a cadet, including a territorial appointment will be \$190 per session of 39 weeks, for board, lodging and laundry at institution; his tuition is free. Cadets not holding such appointments pay \$250 per session for board, lodging, laundry and tuition. The first session begins September, 1898, and ends June, 1899.
The New Mexico Military Institute is located at Roswell, in the Pecos valley. Young men who want to get an education with a military flavor attached have here an A 1 chance.

Sufficient Factors.

(Springer Stockman.)
The "Rough Riders" are sufficient factors alone for the admission of New Mexico to the Union. Doesn't it prove that we are Americans and willing and ready to fight for the old stars and stripes. They are a fine sample of our patriotism, the sort we have and the sort we are so proud of.

Just So.

(Albuquerque Citizen.)
The New Mexico "Rough Riders" did the fighting at Santiago, and the New York dukes got the offices.

WAR REVENUE RULINGS.

Of Interest to the Business Community—Papers That Must Be Stamped—Collector Can Not Appoint Agents for Sale of Stamps.

The war revenue law appears to confuse many of those who are compelled to use stamps for different purposes, and in answer to many questions received at the internal revenue office in this city, Collector Morrison has authorized the publication of the following rulings of the Treasury department and other information:
The collector has no power to appoint agents for the sale of stamps under the war revenue law. The only way stamps can be sold outside of the collector's office is by banks or other places of business buying \$100 or more of stamps of the various denominations and selling them to the public. The government allows a discount of 1 per cent on all such purchases. It is useless to request the collector, by letter, to appoint agents, as he can not do so in any case.
Unless the following classes of businessmen have the form No. 11 in the collector's office before the 31st of the present month, a penalty of 50 per cent will be added to their taxes: Bankers, brokers, pawnbrokers, commercial brokers, custom house brokers, proprietors of circuses, proprietors of all other exhibitions or shows for money, proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard rooms, dealers in leaf tobacco, dealers in tobacco (persons who sell manufactured cigars, snuff or cigars) whose annual sales exceed 50,000 pounds, and manufacturers of tobacco.

No stamp is required on ordinary receipts.
A 2-cent stamp is required on an order for cash drawn on a merchant by one of his customers.
Certificates of deposit drawing interest, if for a certain time, are taxable the same as promissory notes.
Real estate mortgage notes require to be stamped, in addition to the stamps placed on the mortgage.
Where there is a pledge of property accompanying any promissory note, which pledge is subject to stamp tax under schedule A, this stamp must be paid, notwithstanding the fact a stamp is also required on the note connected with it.

In case of loans on real estate, where promissory notes are given, which are not paid at maturity, but on which an extension of time of payment is granted, without the taking of a new note, it is held that every such extension is a renewal of the note within the meaning of the statute, and that the requisite stamp must be affixed for every such renewal or extension. This also applies to notes discounted before July 1, falling due on or after that date.

Where a check is presented at a bank without having the requisite stamp affixed, the bank, if it pays such stamped check, becomes liable to the penalty provided by section 10 of the act. The bank may remedy such defect by affixing the proper stamp.
Baggage forwarded by railroad company or express, subject to extra charges, comes within the law requiring stamp on the bill of lading, or other evidence of receipt and forwarding.
It is the duty of carriers to issue a bill of lading or receipt for goods accepted by them for shipment and to affix a stamp, and a penalty is prescribed for failure to do so.

More local operators for the delivery of packages, baggage and such like, within the limits of the same town or city are not required to give bills of lading, although such operators may give a receipt for articles to be delivered, such receipt is not required to be stamped.

A telegraphic dispatch or message is required to be stamped by the person who makes, signs or issues it.
Bonds "required in legal proceedings" are exempt from stamp tax. They are such as are required in litigation in either civil or criminal cases such as prosecution bonds, injunction bonds, bonds to stay proceedings, bonds upon appeal, writs of error, bonds for costs and the like; and in criminal cases, recognizances, bond for appearance, bail bonds, and also bonds in criminal cases upon appeal and writs of error, supersedeas bonds, etc. Bonds given by persons appointed by the court, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of their office or position, such as receivers, assignees, executors, administrators, and guardians are not exempt, and the stamp tax must be paid thereon.

The exemption granted to co-operative building and loan associations, etc., is confined to the stock and bonds issued by the associations therein mentioned and, therefore, does not relieve them from other stamp taxes.

As to mortgages, if a jurat is not required to be stamped, and fully executed in June do not require stamps, though delivered in July, unless, by state law, registration is necessary to pass title.

As to mortgages, if the general principle that a mortgage is not valid as such until it is admitted to registration. A mortgage, no matter what the date, should not be admitted to registration when presented on or after July 1, 1898, unless there is attached and canceled the proper revenue stamp.
In cases where the consideration in a deed is nominal, the actual value of the property conveyed should govern the amount of the stamp required.
Original lease requires a stamp. No stamp is required on copy executed by the parties at the time of the original lease.

In regard to the cancellation of internal revenue adhesive stamps, which the law requires to be by writing or stamping the initials of the persons using the same, and the date upon which the stamp shall be attached or used, it is held that the initials and the year alone will be sufficient. This cancellation may be by writing or imprinting with a hand stamp.

Old stamps issued under repealed acts cannot be used for stamps required by the present law.

THE SEVENTH Beet Sugar factory in the United States was erected at Eddy, New Mexico, in 1896, and made its first "campaign," beginning November 15th, 1896, and closing February 15th, 1897.

THE CONTENT OF "SUGAR in the beet" of the crop grown in the Eddy and Roswell sections of the valley has proven to be more uniformly high than any other part of the United States.

FORTUNATELY the land is blessed with just the fertility to produce high grade beets, and

MORE FORTUNATELY the Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Co. and the Roswell Land and Water Co. have an irrigation system of great magnitude, covering a vast body of the BEST SUGAR BEET lands on earth. The water is applied to the crop WHEN NEEDED.

THE SUN SHINES more hours in the day and more days in the year in Eddy and Chaves counties, New Mexico, than in any other section of the west.

124 separate analysis, chiefly carload lots, showed AN AVERAGE of 17.01 per cent sugar in beet; 84.1 per cent purity.

THIS REMARKABLE RESULT was accomplished by raw farmers, unacquainted with the culture of beet root, on new land and under very trying circumstances, as the factory was not assured until May, and a majority of the acreage was planted between JUNE 1st and AUGUST 10th.

THE SUGAR BOWL OF THE GREAT Valley of the Rio Pecos. IN THE COUNTIES OF EDDY AND CHAVES OF NEW MEXICO.

GOOD SOIL makes the seed germinate. **WATER** makes the plant grow.

SUNLIGHT puts the sugar in the BEET.

THE ONLY THING left to be desired that the Pecos Valley has not in abundance is PEOPLE. We need thrifty farmers; 500 heads of families each on a 40-acre farm.

NO FAIRER terms or conditions of sale of beet and fruit lands were ever made.

WRITE for particulars.

PECOS IRRIGATION AND IMPROVEMENT CO. EDDY, NEW MEXICO. OR **ROSSELL LAND AND WATER CO.** ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO.

J. J. HAGERMAN, President. E. O. FAULKNER, Vice-President.

SOCIETIES.

Montezuma Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M. Regular communication first Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. F. S. DAVIS, W. M. J. B. BRADY, Secretary.

Santa Fe Chapter No. 1, R. A. M. Regular convention second Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. JAMES B. BRADY, H. P. ANTHONY SELIGMAN, Secretary.

Santa Fe Commandery No. 1, K. T. Regular convocations fourth Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. MAX. FROST, E. C. ADDISON WALKER, Recorder.

I. O. O. F. PARADISE LODGE No. 1, I. O. O. F. meets every Thursday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall. J. S. CARROLL, N. G. W. J. STEVENS, Recording Secretary.

CENTENNIAL ENCAMPMENT No. 3, I. O. O. F. Regular communication the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall, visiting brethren welcome. THOS. A. GOODWIN, C. P. A. F. EARLEY, Scribe.

MYRTLE REBEKAH LODGE No. 3, I. O. O. F. Regular meeting first and third Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall, visiting brothers and sisters welcome. THOMAS NEWELL, Noble Grand. HATTIE WAGNER, Secretary.

AZULAN LODGE No. 3, I. O. O. F. meets every Friday evening in Odd Fellows' hall, San Francisco street. Visiting brothers welcome. W. J. LAYTON, N. G. W. H. WOODWARD, Secretary.

K. O. F. P. SANTA FE LODGE No. 2, K. O. F. P. Regular meeting every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at Castle hall. Visiting knights given a cordial welcome. J. L. ZIMMERMAN, Chancellor Commander. LEE MUEHLHAUSEN, K. of R. and S.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

CHAS. F. BASLEY. (Late Surveyor General.) Attorney at Law. Santa Fe, N. M. Land and mining business a specialty.

A. E. FISKE. Attorney and Counselor at Law, P. O. Box 27, Santa Fe, N. M. Practices in Supreme and all District Courts of New Mexico.

T. F. CORWAY. W. A. HAWKINS. Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Silver City, New Mexico. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to our care.

A. B. RENNEHAN. Attorney at Law. Practices in all Territorial Courts. Commissioner. Courts of Claims. Collections and title searching. Rooms 8 and 9 Spiegelberg Block.

INSURANCE. S. E. LANKARD. Insurance Agent. Office: Griffin Building, Palace avenue. Represents the largest companies doing business in the territory of New Mexico, in both life, fire and accident insurance.

DENTISTS. D. W. MANLEY. Dentist. Office, Southwest Corner of Plaza, over Fischer's Drug Store.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. MAX. FROST. Attorney at Law, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

CHAS. A. SPIESS. District Attorney for the First Judicial District. Practices in all the courts of the Territory. Office—Griffin Block, Santa Fe, N. M.

GEO. W. KNABEL. Office in Griffin Block. Collections and searching titles a specialty.

EDWARD L. BARTLETT. Lawyer. Santa Fe, New Mexico. Office in Catron Block.

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O. M. HANPSON. Commercial Agent, Denver, Colo.

Santa Fe Route A. T. & S. F. TIME TABLE (Effective, April 1, 1898).

Read Down	East Bound.	Read Up	West Bound.
No. 1. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 2. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 1. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 2. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.
No. 3. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 4. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 3. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 4. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.
No. 5. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 6. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 5. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 6. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.
No. 7. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 8. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 7. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 8. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.
No. 9. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 10. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 9. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 10. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.
No. 11. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 12. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 11. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 12. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.
No. 13. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 14. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 13. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 14. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.
No. 15. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 16. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 15. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 16. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.
No. 17. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 18. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 17. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 18. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.
No. 19. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 20. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 19. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 20. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.
No. 21. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 22. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 21. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 22. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.
No. 23. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 24. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 23. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 24. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.
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No. 33. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 34. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 33. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 34. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.
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No. 37. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 38. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 37. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 38. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.
No. 39. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 40. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 39. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 40. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.
No. 41. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 42. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 41. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 42. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.
No. 43. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 44. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 43. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 44. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.
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No. 47. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 48. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 47. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 48. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.
No. 49. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 50. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 49. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 50. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.
No. 51. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 52. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 51. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 52. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.
No. 53. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 54. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 53. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 54. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.
No. 55. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 56. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 55. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 56. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.
No. 57. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 58. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 57. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:30 p. m. Lv. 8:00 p. m.	No. 58. Santa Fe. Ar. 7:3